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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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OBSERVATIONS ABROAD.

(From the Annals.)

During the ten months which I recently spent abroad for the purpose of studying architecture, I endeavored incidentally to obtain some information as to the success of the oral method in Europe, and particularly its value to the deaf after leaving school. I met considerable numbers of deaf persons in most of the countries through which I passed, including England, Scotland, France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, and also visited schools for the deaf in most of these countries.

The best representatives of the oral system I found in Italy and Germany. In some of the schools I was most favorably impressed. The ability of the pupils to read the lips was remarkable, and in brightness of appearance they would compare favorably with those of our schools.

MILAN—ROYAL INSTITUTION.

In Italy I visited schools for the deaf at Verona, Rome, and Milan. Of these the Milan schools pleased me best. I had heard much about them and came, perhaps, with rather high expectations. First I went to the Royal Institution, or school for the children of the noble and wealthy. The director received me kindly and showed me the buildings and classes. Upon my request for permission to examine the pupils, he left me with the teacher of the first class, to whom I had a personal letter of introduction. The class consisted of six boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age. They had been in school seven years, and were to graduate after one year more of instruction. The teacher first showed me his method of teaching. The exercises of the day consisted of picture descriptions written on the black-boards by pupils. The teacher read from the slate, correcting the composition as he went along, and at the same time the pupils all together read from his lips, or from the slate if they did not understand by the lips. When through, the class alone, and all together, read the composition from the slate. Then followed some questioning about the lesson; the boys seemed to read the lips with great facility.

This over I requested permission to ask some questions on my own account. In arithmetic they understood as far as multiplication of vulgar fractions of simple forms. No text-book was used, but they had written examples and operations in a note-book. I put questions in French to the teacher and he wrote them in Italian on the black-board.

Question. If I buy 12 apples for 10 cents apiece, how much shall I receive in change for a five-dollar bill? (I here substitute the word cent for centime and dollar for lira. The numerical relations will be the same, but actual values will be a little askew in the American denomination, a lira being equal to only about one-fifth of a dollar.)

This example was done by the brightest boy. I endeavored to have the entire class do it, but the lack of order made it impossible.

Second question. If I buy 18 eggs at \$14 a dozen, and 15 pears at 15 cents each, and give ten dollars in payment, how much shall I receive in change?

The boy whom I selected to do this gave it up entirely after essaying a while. Another did it, though after making several blunders.

It must be said, in justice, that they were not accustomed to work from written examples, as information was chiefly communicated to them orally. They frequently asked the teacher about parts of the question as to which they were in doubt.

In the description of actions they were proficient enough, and showed considerable command of language. I inquired if history or geography was taught, but beyond the location of the principal places in Italy they seemed to have no instruction. The only printed book I saw was a reader of about eighty pages, containing short essays, but the essays imparted much useful information.

The teacher, while courteous, did not seem particularly pleased with my investigation. At one time, as I was in the midst of my questioning, the director came in and remarked in a kind fatherly way that I need not give myself so much trouble, need not be so particular! The discipline of the class and of the school was chiefly conspicuous for its absence. This was, perhaps, intentional, as it was rather more like a home than a

school, every one going and acting pretty much as he pleased; but it did not impress me favorably as to its result upon the mental development of the pupils. There were forty-one pupils in the school, divided into four classes, the number in each class ranging from twelve to six. Besides a teacher there was in each class an assistant teacher whose duty it was to help backward pupils. This arrangement I observed also in some other Italian schools and in Germany.

The work of the pupils in the shops was very good. Some specimens of drawing, wood-carving, and modelling were shown me, which were highly creditable.

But on the whole, with the exception of articulation work, the school did not come up to my expectations, and it was with some misgivings that I wended my way to the other school in the same city, the Istituto della Campagna, or Provincial school for the children of the poor and middle classes.

MILAN.—CAMPAGNA INSTITUTION.

On arriving I was pleasantly surprised to find the school in a handsome and commodious new building, surrounded by a spacious garden. It was Saturday, and, there begin no school, I prolonged my stay in the city over Sunday in order to see the class-room work. Early Monday morning I was on hand, and, after being shown a number of classes, I requested permission to interrogate the highest class. This was readily granted, and the instructor, Professor Antonio Hecker, gave me every facility for investigation. The class consisted of twelve boys, separated into two divisions and taught by separate teachers. The teacher of the first division happened to be sick, and this division was thrown in with the second, so that I had the good fortune to have the entire class before me. They had been in school from five to eight years. In age they ranged from fifteen to eighteen, most being under sixteen. Two of them were born deaf, two became deaf at one year of age, three at two years, two at three years, and two at four years; one did not state the age when deafness occurred. Each pupil was furnished with paper, pen, and ink. The instructor first told them orally to write their name, age, years at school, and age when they became deaf. They thereupon readily described actions which I performed, including such complex actions as taking a knife and pencil from my pocket, sharpening the pencil, and writing with it. Original sentences were then written containing phrases like "outside the city," "day before yesterday," and the verbs "to eat" and "to give."

In arithmetic I first gave five numerical examples in the four fundamental operations, which they solved without difficulty. They had not been taught fractions, but understood simple proportion, and I put the following questions:

1. If I buy 15 apples at 10 cents each, and 18 pears at 15 cents apiece, how much shall I receive in change for a five-dollar bill?

2. A fruit dealer has 25 oranges and 32 apples. He sells 22 oranges for 15 cents each. How much does he receive?

3. A gentleman has \$48.00 in his pocket. He buys 8 books at the rate of 3 books for \$4.00. How much has he left?

The first and second were done correctly by all, except one in each who made a slight error in calculation. The third was done by six; one made an error in calculation, but showed that he understood the principle; the others either left it unfinished or did not attempt it from lack of time. None failed. The time given to arithmetic was about an hour.

As they finished their arithmetic I asked them to write original compositions on subjects which I assigned, such as "Trees," "Flowers," "The Sun," "The Schoolroom." They had only three-quarters to half an hour of the morning session left, and some did not have time at all for compositions. The articles varied in length from 40 to 203 words; average, about 100 words. A friend acquainted with Italian, to whom I have submitted these compositions, says that, while they are not free from "deaf-mutisms," their language compares favorably with that of the average American pupil who has been under instruction for the same length of time. The ideas expressed are generally common-

place, the sentences are short, and the language simple. The only composition giving any evidence of imagination or humor is one by a congenital deaf-mute; writing of flowers, he says, "Una bella donna e un fiore, ma e velenosa." (A beautiful lady is a flower, but is poisonous.) Another boy, said to be the dullest member of the class (deaf at two years of age), who did not finish the arithmetic work in time to write a composition for me, a Sunday exercise written the day before, which his teacher allowed me to bring away, explained the mystery of deafness thus: "God created the deaf-mute in order that the hearing and speaking may love him, instruct him, and educate him."

In this school, as with us, the black-board is freely used, and thus pupils backward in learning to speak yet receive considerable information. Conventional signs are not used, but actions are freely employed, and the teacher does not hesitate to employ a gesture, if, by so doing, he can more readily make a pupil understand. When out of school, the pupils are constantly under the charge of an officer, whose duty it is to help them in communicating with one another.

The trades taught are weaving, tailoring and shoe-making. The pupils receive a compensation of two to ten cents a day as a stimulus to industry. Prizes are also offered for schoolroom work. In the shoe-shop the teacher who accompanied me invited me to test the pupils' proficiency in lip-reading by asking any pupil any question I pleased. Such orders were readily understood as "Go out by the window;" "Take off your apron; fold it; eat it!" The boy objected to the last, but showed clearly that he understood it, as did those around. I took care to select the dullest-looking pupils, and to ask the most unusual questions I could think of, but in no case did any one fail to understand after one or two repetitions. They seemed much pleased when called upon to do anything, and I noticed none of that shyness which deaf persons sometimes show when addressed orally.

On the whole this school impressed me most favorably of all that I saw in Europe. The teachers seemed to be engaged heart and hand in their work; they had complete confidence in their method; there was no attempt at parading, but they courted the fullest investigation of results; and, so far as I could judge, the school stands as a noteworthy example of what can be done by the oral method under favorable conditions.

BERLIN.

In Berlin I went first to the Royal Institution. Owing to a misunderstanding I was not permitted to examine the pupils as I had done in Italy. In the Municipal School for children of common people I was slightly more successful, and was permitted to examine the highest class in arithmetic. The class consisted of six boys and seven girls, ranging in age from 11½ to 15 years; average, 14 years. They had been in school from three to nine years; average, 5½ years. Five were semi-mutes, one having lost hearing at five years of age, two of seven, one at eight, and one at ten. The last one had attended a public school for five years. The ages when the others became deaf I could not ascertain, but presumably they were born deaf, or lost hearing very young. Two of the pupils were semi-deaf. Instruction had been given in simple fractions, and in simple proportion or the rule of three, and the class were now learning multiplication of demical fractions. All the questions were approved by the teacher, who saw that they did not go beyond the ground already covered by the class; and he wrote them all on the black-board, using his own language, and only preserving my ideas.

First question. $56.92 + 633.45 = 1.53 = ?$

This was correctly done by ten, while three failed.

Second. $699 + 7.32 + 0.009 = 5.23 = ?$

Eight solved this; five failed.

Third. If I buy 10 apples at 4 cents each, and 15 peaches at two cents apiece and give a \$10.00 bill in payment, how much shall I receive in change? (The word cent is here substituted for pfennig and dollar for mark. The numerical relations remain the same; but a mark is a little less than one-fourth of a dollar.) This was solved by eight, while

five failed. One of these gave as the answer \$18.10!

Fourth. A farmer had 15 horses and 25 cows. He sold 12 cows at \$300 each. How much did he receive? How many cows did he keep?

This was solved by nine; one failed; two skipped it; and one wrote that he did not understand.

Fifth. A lawyer bought 12 books, 3 books costing \$10.00. How much did he get in change for a hundred-dollar bill?

Four solved this; five failed; and four skipped it.

Sixth. A man was born November 12, 1835. How old will he be September 21, this year?

None solved this. Six who attempted it failed; the others did not try.

A little less than an hour was allowed for the work, and the pupils were at liberty to ask the teacher, if they did not understand any part of the question.

I also secured a few compositions on "Water," which were being written upon my entrance into the classroom, and were given to me uncorrected. The general remarks made above, with respect to the quality of the compositions in the Milan school, are also applicable to these.

In geography the pupils in this as well as in the Royal Institution showed thorough familiarity with the map of Europe, but I saw no evidence of history being taught. I was permitted to make two or three tests of writing from actions in the Royal Institution, but the children's command of language did not strike me as remarkable.

In order to develop speech to the utmost, nearly all the instruction is given orally. Signs and gestures are rigidly excluded, and the black-board is very little used. On the whole, the mental advancement of the pupils did not impress me favorably, and the ability to lip-read did not seem at all to surpass what I saw in Milan.

The pupils of the Municipal School all board out, and go to and from school like hearing children. It is a favorite idea in Germany to board the children with private families after they have been two or three years in school, that they may constantly enjoy the advantage of association with hearing people. In some of the provinces a plan, which is gaining favor, is to divide the children, according to intelligence, into three sections: the bright, the average, and the dull. In some places the sections are taught in separate schools; in others, when they are in one school, they are graded into classes, each section by itself and separate from the others; and in order to facilitate the grading, new pupils are admitted only once in two years.

I have described the above schools in detail because they were the best oral schools that came under my observation in Europe. The sign schools cannot compare with ours, and I think we have little to learn from them. The best sign school I saw in Europe was the Donaldson Hospital at Edinburgh. It is conducted on the plan of our combined system, and an additional feature is, that hearing children are taught in the same building and mingle with the deaf at play and out of school. Mr. Large, the genial head-master, was particularly pleased with this feature, and said that the deaf learn that they have the same rights, but also the same duties, as the hearing. The oral school at Doncaster, England, seemed also to be good, and I found a choice little oral school under the charge of Mr. Hugentobler, at Villeurbanne, Lyon-sur-Rhone.

A way practised by a German teacher to stop a child from crying may be of interest. It was an infant class, and one of the boys persisted in crying every time he was called up to be instructed. The teacher then laid him, face downwards, across his knee, and called one of the other little boys to give him a rap, slipper fashion. Boy No. 2 was then laid across the knee, and No. 1 applied the slipper. After this had been repeated once or twice, a broad smile displaced the tears, and the whole class enjoyed the sport.

OPINIONS OF THE DEAF.

I frequently interrogated the intelligent deaf whom I met, particularly those in Italy and Germany, as to their opinion of the oral method, and found it to be the almost universal opinion that a not inconsiderable portion of the deaf should be instructed

by some more facile method than the oral. They, however, generally conceded that the oral method was satisfactory with a few; but as to the middle class, there was great difference of opinion. Professor Hecker, of the Milan Institution, said to me, "I wish to tell you that in this institution we formerly taught by signs, then by the mixed method, and now by the pure oral method; and we can assert that the last gives the best results." The deaf in Italy, who are probably the best judges, since they can observe the deaf out of school, said to me concerning the orally-taught pupils, "They speak and lip-read better than formerly, but they know less." This was either corroborated or tacitly admitted by orally-taught persons present. It will thus be seen that it depends upon the point of view from which we look at the subject how our judgment is formed. From a speech point of view the oral method gives the better results; from an educational point it does not.

In Berlin I went one day to a church for the deaf. The services were conducted by speech, finger-spelling, and signs, all three at once, and reminded me of an effort to address a deaf and a hearing congregation at the same time. As for the gracefulness of this mode of speech, I cannot call it an improvement on our sign-language. The deaf talk to one another in the same way, using gestures and finger-spelling more or less, according to their ability to read the lips. In Turin I met two German residents who had learned Italian signs. I asked them which mode of conversing they preferred, speech or signs? One replied, "speech," the other said he liked speech and signs about equally well. To the question, which I asked of many, if the ability to lip-read induced them to mingle in hearing society, I generally received a negative reply. "Lip-reading," they would say, "is often useful to us, and we can understand people pretty well; but as for congenial company we find it within our own class rather than among the hearing."

As a class the deaf in Europe cannot compare in education and intelligence with those of our country. There are a number of quite intelligent persons, but they are much less numerous than among us. In some countries this may be attributed to the lack of adequate means to carry out the work; but in Germany, where the schools are liberally supported and have good teachers, it is difficult to see any other cause than the method of instruction. There are not a few in Germany who are clamoring for a change in the mode of instruction of at least a portion of the deaf, and it is to be hoped that they will be successful. There are in Germany two papers published by and for the deaf, and both are advocating a modification of the present system of teaching.

CONCLUSIONS.

The difference between the oral and sign systems seems to me simply this: Each possesses certain advantages which the other lacks. The advantages of the former are speech and lip-reading; of the latter, greater mental development. Our combined method attempts to combine the advantages of both; but, while largely successful, it does so considerably at the expense of speech and speech-reading. If equal results in the latter could be obtained when the pupils are allowed to use signs as when not, it would be far preferable that they should have this privilege; but experience seems to demonstrate that the exclusion of signs is necessary to the best results in speech and speech-reading. The oral pupils on the other hand lose some of the mental advancement which would be theirs with the use of signs; and, for this reason, I would have only such pupils instructed by this method as show special aptitude for it. To my mind the plan of the Philadelphia Institution commends itself—an oral department comprised of the most promising lip-readers, and a sign department in which a portion are taught speech as an accomplishment, but allowed the benefit of signs for mental advancement. Schools which have no oral department should have classes taught entirely orally, and not merely a few hours of speech each week. In determining who should be placed in the oral department, capacity for lip reading should be the main consideration. Mental capacity should not be the test, because it is seldom the most intelligent who make

the best lip-readers. Quickness of perception and a sociable disposition are far more apt to make a successful lip-reader; and sociableness should be cultivated as a part of their education.

It is hardly necessary to add that the oral department should be managed with as much ability as the other, and that it should have first-class instructors. Nothing impressed me more strongly in my visits to European schools than the importance of good management and good teachers. As the principal is, so is the school; as the teachers are, so are the pupils.

While I regard the attempt of some European countries to educate all the deaf by the pure oral method as a grave mistake, I still think that in this country lip-reading does not receive as much attention as it deserves. The oral and the combined system should have a place side by side, preferably under the same management, and there should be no antagonism between them. If one attempts to trespass upon the territory of the other, he should be led back gently like an erring brother.

It is my opinion, furthermore, that orally-taught pupils should, after leaving school, learn to understand signs in order to receive the benefit of lectures, entertainments, etc., provided for the deaf generally. For, however proficient they may be in lip-reading, they will never be able to derive much enjoyment from public lectures, concerts, etc.

Of oral teachers I would earnestly ask that they inform themselves of the mental advancement made by pupils taught by the sign method, and compare it candidly with the results obtained by their method; and that they ascertain the opinions of the deaf themselves, both those taught orally and by signs; for surely the opinions of those whose lives are blessed or cursed by the course of others ought to have more weight than the opinion of those whose interest in it is only the success of their own belief. Of the deaf I would ask that they do not look upon oral teachers as their enemies, but as friends, good friends, misguided sometimes it may be, but laboring earnestly for their weal.

I also think that the National College should as heretofore be conducted on the sign and manual system, because only by this method it is possible to have the freedom and clearness necessary in the higher branches of study. And it should be patronized by graduates of oral as well as of sign schools. The former, if they have received thorough training in speech and lip-reading before coming to college, will easily be able to keep it by practice if they are disposed to mingle with hearing people; and if they are not, their speech will be of little use to them any way, and they might as well put their time to the best use by acquiring as high mental development as possible.

Those who advocate the oral system as a means of checking the tendency to intermarriage among the deaf are likely to be disappointed. The attraction which draws the deaf together has a far deeper root than co-education and the possession of a common language. In Germany intermarriages seem to be as popular as here, while mixed marriages seem to be even less favored than among us. In Italy I was told that the few who marry chiefly select deaf partners, mixed marriages not being looked on with favor. In Berlin I went one evening to a *cafe* frequented by the deaf, and found about a hundred of them assembled, each with a glass of German indispensable before him. There were husbands with their wives and children, lovers with their sweethearts, handsomely dressed bachelors, and maidens "buxom, blithe, and debonaire." As I sat by a table watching them for a while, unknown, I found myself opposite a young man who like me was a stranger, being from a provincial town. He had been educated orally, and could not use the finger-alphabet and but few signs; but this he managed to tell me quite plainly: "I am here looking for a wife."

OLOF HANSON, M. A.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Is William Slattery the Champion Club Swinger?

The above question has created considerable interest and comment among those who are enthusiastic admirers of sports, and has inclined them to consider sprinter McPaul, or William McVea, a better club swinger than Mr. Slattery. In reading the Fanwood letter the week be-

fore, that Mr. Slattery, supervisor of the male department at the New York Institution, claimed to be the champion club swinger and announced his eagerness to meet all comers, who do not desire him to deprive them of their title. I am willing, as well as ready, to back McVea or McPaul. I desire to give the mute community in this city and elsewhere to understand that I do not intend to write this to scare Mr. Slattery, but I am in earnest and ready to arrange for a competition as soon as Mr. Slattery accepts the challenge.

Respectfully,
CAPT. HENRY KIRCHER.
EMPIRE CITY, Oct. 5, 1890.

KANSAS.

This is the time of the year when the Kansas philosophers quit talking about their plans for keeping the hot winds out of the state and begin figuring on specifications for keeping the blizzards out of the kitchen.

John Clark is still poking his nose in the 3-em-space box in the office of the Linn County *Clarion*.

Since the base ball season closed there is an "aching void" hard to fill for the base ball cranks of Leavenworth.

And now comes Autumn with his immense burden of apples, dropping them continually from his overburdened shoulders as he trudges along.

The girls at the Nebraska Institution are given instruction in cooking. That would be a good thing for the Kansas Institute to follow.

The crop of hickory nuts is unusually large, and that means a hard winter. The moss is growing high on the north side of the trees, and this forebodes a hard winter. The corn-shuck is quite thick, and this is another sign of a hard winter. The goose bone looks like a young leopard and that means a hard winter. Our weather predictions are always wrong, and that means a mild winter. See?

Ed. McVain is probably the next man who will be struck by lightning in Kansas.

Chas. Topf is patiently waiting for a frost that will bring down that persimmon.

Pretty soon the young man from the country with a white muffer and a clean shave will show up.

If the *Star* will pledge itself not to publish any more cartoons, all the past will be freely forgiven.

The *Athens Globe* says that some men look so good that you hate them. Is that the reason why some fellows dislike Chas. Topf?

A Kansas City mute recently had such a small baby at his house that he refused to acknowledge the cigars, and is passing around cigarettes.

Miss Mary Martin, of Illinois, spent her vacation with her married sister at Winfield.

P. H. Divine, for the last five years foreman of the shoe shop at the Institution, has resigned. The reason for the resignation is not known.

Miss Cora Johnston, last year a teacher of the infant class at the Kansas school, is now connected with the Pennsylvania Institution.

Frank Patterson's father is president of the Commercial Club at Kansas City, which is composed of the leading business men of the city.

Wm. Sullivan, or "Billy," as he is better known, is now living at Howe, Neb. Come back, Billy, quick, before one of those awful Nebraska blizzards catches you.

The pleasant white-haired lady who last year was articulation teacher at the Sunflower school is now doing the same duty in New Jersey.

Won't some deaf-mute in Kansas please walk on the railroad track, so as to give us a half column write-up. We can't be beat on obituary notices, and will give the track walker a No 1. send off.

The newspapers of Kansas are never so dull and uninteresting as when the state is short on crops and long on politics.

With so many bright writers filling the columns of the JOURNAL with news from all parts of the state, the mutes should show their appreciation of their efforts by subscribing and getting others to subscribe.

One bushel of Irish potatoes costs as much in Kansas this year as two bushels of sweet potatoes.

Frank Scott was down in Kansas City last week, attending the races.

H. R. Gregory, of Independence has a sunflower stalk that is fifteen feet nine inches in height, and has two hundred and sixty-six blossoms. This is a world beater.

CROX TOZZ.

“What does deafness in the ear matter when the spirit feels the only deafness. True deafness, the incurable deafness, is that of the mind.”—*Victor Hugo*.

NEW YORK.

Athletics to Have a Boom.

ST. ANN'S ANNIVERSARY.

They Met on Thursday—Father Belanger Leaves for Chicago—The Rest Interesting, Perhaps.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

Out-door athletic pastimes appear to find decided favor among a large number of New York deaf-mutes. But any attempt to encourage the practice of them among a number sufficient to make possible the formation of a practical athletic organization, have failed time and again. We have our baseball clubs, and our football clubs to represent our institutions. Outside of them we have here and there a representative that can fill any position creditably in either game. Besides, there are other silent representatives, who could, if they tried, excel at sprint and distance races; who are to make good time in heel and toe contests; and in general, field sport, such as standing and running jumps, putting weights, etc., have no reason to feel ashamed of their performances.

It is conceded athletic pastimes indulged in to a certain extent, are beneficial. In the line of professionalism, this has nothing to do. Strictly amateurism is what should be advocated and except in baseball among deaf-mutes especially.

The efforts to interest the patrons of such sports comes periodically as it were. Election Day, Decoration Day and Washington's Birthday, usually instil a desire to have some kind of athletic sport take place. On the outcome of what transpires on this coming Election Day will probably and, we hope, successfully result a regularly organized athletic association of New York deaf-mutes.

It has been suggested a set of games be held on that day, open to deaf-mutes, not alone in the metropolis but to those of other cities, who may desire to compete.

As a preliminary step, a meeting is to be called, the means by which prizes are to be secured will be explained, and the name of the organization, where the games are to take place and minor details discussed. One person, who glories in the possession of several trophies won in athletic contests, has expressed his intention of setting up a handsome gold medal to be won three times before going to its possessor. There is no reason to doubt but a dozen others will come out in as generous a spirit. It may not be out of the way to expect the JOURNAL's offer of a handsome banner to hold gold in this case also. Next week matters will assume more business like proportions. Then for records. Meantime, let those concerned think well of the matter.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the founding of St. Ann's Church for deaf-mutes was ushered in by a most auspicious day. Nature beamed forth in spring attire. The warm sun of the afternoon gave to the exterior of the church edifice a look that would make the observer forget its long years of duty. At 3:30 P.M., the service for deaf-mutes began, and a good round one hundred of them were present. Outside of resident deaf-mutes, they came from Brooklyn, Jersey City and more distant towns. With feelings of pleasure, no doubt, Dr. Gallaudet entered from the vestry to conduct the services on this occasion of the thirty-eighth anniversary. His sermon lasted for a full hour. At its conclusion, about forty members of both sexes responded to the invitation to partake of the Holy Communion.

Thursday evening seems to be the favorite time for the meetings of our existing societies. The business transacted last Thursday evening was full of life—a good sign presumably. The Manhattan Literary Association held forth with closed doors as far as outsiders were concerned. This was necessitated from the fact that private affairs were under discussion. President DeLoe does not deny that he occupied the chair, and Fred Meinken is out with the assertion that fifteen of the grand moguls were in attendance. As to the rest, their mouths shut, or their fingers stopped like the spring on a rodent in a two foot rat-trap.

The "Sage" of the Lexington Avenue School presided at the Union League's conclave on the same evening. Discussion on several vexatious clauses in the constitution and by-laws were presented for the edification of the members. Some advocated referring them to hired legal authority, but it failed to meet the approval of others, who thought that Mr. Greenberger, or a legal gentleman, who is brother-in-law to one of the members, could decide the question and better suit the club's financial standing.

It will be a surprise to many to know Rev. Father Belanger has decided to leave New York and take up his residence in Chicago. This was the information he conveyed to his silent congregation at the services at St. Bernard's Church last Sunday. He expressed his sincere regret at being compelled to take this step, but

the reason assigned we are unable to state definitely. He leaves on Wednesday. The time he expects to remain in Chicago depends on the prospect of securing a mission-house. In that event, he will return to New York. His deaf-mute friends regret this unexpected change. Since he has been in New York, he has done a large amount of spiritual labor among Catholic deaf-mutes.

While the busy stevedores were hustling here and there on the wharf where the good steamship "Waller" ties her hawsers, that old Dutch craft hove to about 11 A.M., last Saturday. On board was the long departed Jake Alexander. That he had been in England was apparent from the Tweed suit he carried on his back. It was English in cut and in color, though its owner is a representative of the Fatherland. Since leaving New York last summer, Jacob the Great has made merry with the counts, viscounts, lords, prince, dukes and other nabobs of England, France, Germany and Sweden. His contact with deaf-mutes of high and low degree was limited. Uncle Sam was not to be passed easily in the transportation of his luggage. It was detained by the custom officers, and Jacob returned to the steamer Monday morning with a party of political friends supposed to be possessed of a "pull."

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rosenacker entertained several of the Fanwood Social Club members last Sunday evening. A pleasant time was passed, and the guests left with the impression their hostess and host were right royal entertainers.

There is much to applaud in the effort of the Giddy. Gushing Frankenstein to pick flaws with an organization that has held but two meetings thus far. At least Mr. O'Brien thinks the friends of the *Silent World* correspondent will think so. Twelve is a woefully small number out of 500, but numbers do not always count. Mr. O'Brien was appointed one of a committee in the matter of securing a meeting place. As Archbishop Corrigan always interests himself in worthy Catholic objects, Mr. O'Brien fails to see where his importance in that direction can be of aid.

The readers of the daily papers have for many months been confronted with advertisements pertaining to the wonderful cures effected by two M. D.'s, named McCoy and Wildman. Each advertisement has thrown in with its reading matter a chromo of the person supposed to have been interviewed, and who expresses his or her opinion of the M.D.'s ability. Sunday's paper had a lengthy note from a deaf-mute, who resides in Jersey City and is known as John Geary. The Philadelphia institute received a boom from the fact he was represented as a graduate of that school. The chromo was possibly ten times the beauty of its original.

On the occasion of the golden anniversary to the priesthood of Bishop John Loughlin, of Brooklyn, the *Catholic World* issues a souvenir number. James Donnelly, who looks after the typographical make up of the paper, is testing his artistic taste to have it shine ahead of the other contemporaries interested in the occasion.

Miss Ijams, the successful manager of the late Brooklyn fair in aid of the Gallaudet Home, has a Singer sewing machine to dispose of. It is said to be worth \$45, but will be disposed of for \$30 cash.

Our experience in domestic duties has not reached that stage when a man is supposed to have at his finger tips the price of corned beef, ham, mutton chops, bobveal, veal chops, or veal pure and simple for that matter. The best we can inform "Chozz Tozz" is that a half a dozen nickels will buy a pound of veal, whether bob chops or what kind, we had not the temerity to inquire. We were told, however, "Spring veal is still Spring veal," and presume Kansas veal is Kansas veal, too.

MONTAGUE TIGR.

Petersboro, N. H.

Ira Worcester, of Amherst, N. H., came to this town on September 21st, and got a job in a shoe shop. He says he likes his new job much better than he in the Gregg & Son's shop in Nashua, N. H. He expects to stay here for a long time.

Charles Folsom, of Lowell, Mass., has for the past two weeks been in Petersboro as an agent of a book entitled "The Marvel of the New West." He has sold over forty books. The book would, no doubt, be a very valuable addition to your library.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Sanford Wilson and children returned to Oxford, Me., after having spent a long vacation in Petersboro.

Last September 28th, six deaf-mutes hired a two-seated carriage drawn by two prancing horses. These mutes were E. H. French and wife, C. Folsom, of Lowell, Charles Hathaway, Ira Worcester and Miss Hathaway. They drove to the Monadnock Mountain Hotel, sixteen miles from our town, Malcolm, S. French followed the "coaching" party on his bicycle. They were compelled to walk two miles up hill, on the top of which stands the hotel. What struck the party most was that Miss Hathaway, although fifty-eight years old, succeeded in climbing up so steep a hill.

After two hours' recreation around the big hostelry, they returned home late at night. They reported having a splendid time at Monadnock Mountain, which rises three thousand feet above the ocean level.

SKIVER.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Deaf-Mute Robbed.

A WEDDING NEXT WEEK.

Various Items.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

Some time ago, old Mr. McKenzie, a mute living in Palmyra, New Jersey, was unexpectedly seized by a stalwart negro, and under his ferocious threats with a large club, the old mute was robbed of his watch and some money, and then ran away. But in a short time, after having notified the authorities of justice of the bold highway robbery, the robber was taken by an officer of the law to Mr. McKenzie's abode, and quickly recognized by the mute. He was then taken to the jail, tried in court last Monday, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Trenton Prison.

The announcement of the coming marriage of Miss Georgiana Stevenson and Mr. James T. Young, was lately made by sending invitations to their friends. They will be happily united on October 15th. They both have our hearty congratulations.

Last Thursday evening, Rev. Mr. Koehler narrated his travels in Europe before All Souls' Club, which amused them a good deal.

Last Saturday evening, a raffle of an oil-painting was held at Apollo Club house, for the benefit of Mr. C. B. Stilwell's pocket.

Mr. Schoenberger, formerly of Virginia, but working here as a cigar-maker, won the painting. A great many mutes and others were there with hopes of gaining the prize, but failed. All enjoyed themselves in conversation and pool playing.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. George Zang was baptized by Rev. Robert Whinna, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, last Sunday. The infant was named Lizzie Westerhood Zang, in honor of its aunt Lizzie Westerhood.

After the ceremony, they went home with friends, and the happy parents treated their friends to ice cream, lemonade, cakes, grapes and other delicacies. Messrs. H. Blankensee, Spencer M. Hamold, Louis Westerhood, and Misses S. Lyon, Lizzie Westerhood, Maggie Zang, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruthi and baby, were there.

Mr. Joseph Brown, of Hartsboro, Pa., paid a visit to Apollo Club last Saturday eve.

The members of Apollo club are busily decorating the club house—viz., parlor, or assembly room, and gymnasium, with greenish white paint and varnish; and the pool room with moulded boards and fresco.

These rooms will be very lovely and attractive when they are completed.

SUPPORTING SCHOOLS BY WINE SALES.

What should be thought in America of a city that pays for its public and streets with the profits of an aristocratic run shop? Yet this is what the "free" city of Bremen has done for a cycle of some generations. In the cellar of the old City Building are stored hundreds of thousands of gallons of wine of all ages in ancient tuns. In the same floor are elegantly furnished wine rooms where every evening in the year the forlorned bachelors gather and tap wine of rare vintages. The oldest wine, "worth" \$20 a bottle, is reserved for the King and Princes. None of less rank may drink it, and the visitor is shown a silver tankard out of which Kaiser William drank on his recent visit. The city of Bremen makes \$200,000 a year, clear profit, out of these wine rooms. There is an elegant little saloon where the Emperor is feted. This metropolitan wine shop has been run by the City Council of Bremen for 400 years. The visitor is shown one cellar in which there are 12 casks, each labelled with the name of one of the twelve Apostles. It is called the Twelve Apostles' Cellar, and the cask labelled "Judas" contains the oldest and best wine in the place.

A MUTE MARRIAGE.

An extraordinary marriage was solemnized recently at St. Mary's church, Maryland, the contracting parties, Miss Ann Castor, of Castlebank, Maryland, and Mr. William King, of Winton, both being deaf and dumb. The church was filled to overflowing, the greatest interest being taken in the unusual ceremony. The service was read in the customary way by the senior curate, the lines in the prayer book being pointed out to the bride and bridegroom as he proceeded. When asked if they would accept each other they signified their consent by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet. Deaf and dumb ladies and gentlemen from various parts of the country were present.—*London Telegraph.*

The Mutual Base-ball club beat the Mountain Base-ball club, in Chester, Pa., last Saturday week, by a close score. But they were beaten by the Pennsylvania Base-ball club, last Saturday, by a score of 5 to 2, in four innings. It stopped on account of darkness.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6, '90.
THE REORDER.

A Glimpse of Kansas.

Mr. Ellsworth Long, of Burlington, has been giving exhibitions, reflected by his magic lantern all the summer, out to other towns with a success. On the 18th of September, he left for Washington, D.C., to attend the Deaf-Mute College. He was favored with a splendid visit from the writer then.

Mr. Geo. R. Jordan, of Waverly, was at Burlington for two days, taking sights at the county fair.

Miss Maggie Naughton and John Naughton, of Burlington, both excellent scholars of the Olathe Institution, failed to return to the school at opening of the term, as their parents needed their help on the farm. We consented to accompany them to the

Coffey County Fair, enjoying the sights at the wonderful resources. A balloon ascension was a grand success, which attracted the attention of all the spectators.

Miss Mattie Lantz, of Hartford, is working for Mrs. Hunt at the Grand Hotel.

Mr. William Litts and wife, both old deaf-mutes, of Americus, were pupils at the New York Institute many years ago. They enjoy being the owners of small property. Their young and clever daughter has been teaching school near Emporia.

Mr. Samuel G. Bennett, of Council Grove, is an old farmer whose farm is half timbered.

We spent a few days with Mr. Edward H. Melvain, of Council Grove, and Mr. Bennett, and had enjoyed his company hugely; Mr. Melvain is a common sense man of the world. Such a pleasant visit will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Geo. W. Booker, of Council Grove, a former classmate of mine at Jacksonville Institution, has been cutting corn and shocking for Mr. Burton, the brother-in-law of Ed. H. Melvain. Indeed, he is greatly changed since I saw him many years past, before my emigration to Nebraska. To-day, 25th of September, from Concordia, Kan., I board the train bound for Nebraska homeward.

DOLORES.

OUT IN THE COLD WORLD.

SAD PREDICAMENT OF A DEAF AND DUMB GIRL—SHE IS DRIVEN INTO THE STREET BY HER ADOPTED PARENTS BECAUSE SHE REFUSED TO DEED HER LAND TO THEM—A CASE FOR THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

A report was wafted into the police station yesterday evening to the effect that a family named Krouse, residing on R Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, had driven their adopted daughter, a deaf and dumb girl, into the street. Officer Otto went down to the house designated to make an investigation. The story of the affair as related by the old man Krouse is substantially as follows: In 1875 the Krouse family resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. During that time, they took the mute, then a girl of twelve, from the deaf and dumb institute and adopted her. Eight years later, when the girl was twenty years of age, they immigrated to Nebraska and settled in Holt County, not far from O'Neill. The adopted daughter took up a claim of one hundred sixteen acres off and, where the family resided till last spring. About four years ago, while the mute was alone on the claim, a young man, whose identity has never been established, came to the house, and, at the point of a revolver, accomplished his devilish desire. In less than a year, to the intense astonishment and disgust of Mr. and Mrs. Krouse, their adopted daughter gave birth to a boy baby. In vain did they endeavor to compel the girl to reveal the name of her seducer, but she was obdurate and refused to yield up the secret. Shortly afterwards a young man of the neighborhood, whom the family half suspected of being their daughter's betrayer, made a proposal of marriage to the girl, but she refused him.

Subsequently he married another girl and removed to Perry, Ill. The girl then acknowledged that he was the father of her child. In the meantime the girl gave her consent for Krouse to place a \$250 mortgage on her claim. Ever since the birth of her child the girl has imagined the Krouses have been circulating stories derogatory to her character. Every time Mr. and Mrs. Krouse would indulge in conversation the girl would think they were talking about her. Since they have resided in Lincoln she has refused to assist in the house work, and has persisted in laying in bed till nine o'clock in the morning and later.

The breach between the old folks and their adopted daughter, which has been gradually widening, finally culminated in the daughter leaving the house yesterday morning while the old folks were at church, and seeking refuge at a neighbor's house.

The girl declares that Krouse has been endeavoring to compel her to assign her Holt County claim over to him, and that he drove her into the street yesterday. On the other hand, Krouse denies this, but says he wanted her to sell it in order that she may be in a position to pay him for maintaining her and her child for the last seven years, and also for divers improvements he made on the claim. The girl imagines that Krouse intends to deprive her of her illegitimate son, and she declares that if this is done she will commit suicide.

Owing to the girl's inability to either hear or talk it is impossible to get a straightforward story from her. Altogether the case is a decided queer one, and the final outcome is hard to surmise. The attention of the authorities of the humane society has been called to the case, and they will probably take measures to provide other and more congenial quarters for the unfortunate young woman and her helpless child. Her adopted father is evidently determined to get her property away from her, claiming that he stood all expenses in procuring it. As she gained title, however, by seven years of residence, the actual expense in money cannot have amounted to much. How the girl and the old folks have communicated with each other all these years is a mystery, as she writes in English, which she does very well, while they only understand German.—*Daily Nebraska State Journal.*

COLUMBUS.

About our Gymnasium.

A Hotel Keeper Who is Deaf.

INSTITUTION NOTES.

(From our Columbus Correspondent.)

Mention has hitherto been made in our correspondence of the establishment of a gymnasium as a branch study of the school course here. Evidently the Board of Trustees, when it took the subject up last June, considered the fact, that in no place was physical training more of a necessity than in an Institution of this kind. As a result of the trustees' conclusions, gymnastic training has become a permanent fixture of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf, for which the gentlemen composing the Board will receive the heartfelt thanks of the pupils and their parents. The exercises the pupils will be put through will tend to give them a vigorous mind.

The room selected wherein to give instruction, while not as desirable as might be wished, will do for the present, or until better provisions can be made. The objections to it are that it is not large enough; also the row of posts or pillars in its centre act as obstructions.

The following apparatus has been secured and found in the room: dumb-bells, Indian-clubs, pulling-weight with rowing attachments, quarter-circle machine or chest weight, parallel-bars, see-saw, travelling-rings, domestic-bath or fumigator, medicine ball, wands for drill exercise, springing machines, boxing-gloves, vaulting bars, weights, etc. The above will do very well for a beginning.

Mr. Wilmot, one of the boys' attendants has been selected to give the pupils instruction. He has had experience in this kind of work, and will no doubt bring the boys up to the requirements needed. He has divided the boys into four classes according to their age, the older being given exercise three times a week the others twice. The time given for exercise being during recreation hours or when the pupils are not at school or at work. Thus far the time has been chiefly devoted to dumb-bell drill, and as soon as the boys get their muscles well trained other instructions will be introduced.

A small card, with "gymnasium" printed thereon and the days on which it practices, is given to each pupil. This is done so that each boy will know when his turn comes, and it also prevents the mixing of classes, for should the instructor have any doubts as to which class a pupil has been assigned, he need only call for the card to settle the matter.

Mr. C. W. Charles, in the last number of the *Chronicle* begins a series of articles on his bicycle trip during last summer. He relates the following interesting incident of a deaf man he met. Passed through Marion, and in the evening at 8 o'clock, stopped at a small hotel in Little Sandusky, Wyandot County. While preparing to wash after our hot and dusty ride, we were accosted by a man, who asked us in the double-hand alphabet, which we thought he used remarkably well for the place, whether we were deaf. Upon learning that we were deaf, he said he was deaf, too, and was glad to see us. "I am the boss here," he said. Further conversation developed the fact that he was running the hotel, and was also postmaster of the village, the post-office being kept in the hotel office. He was a very intelligent man. His name is John R. Bunn. He lost his hearing at the age of nineteen, through scarlet fever. He speaks well and easily reads the lips of those familiar to him, but cannot understand strangers very well. He is now about thirty-six, is married, and has several children. His wife can hear. He was sore over the loss of his hearing, and said he would give a good deal to be able to hear the voices of his children. He had seen but two or three like himself in affliction, and we were the first in ten years. He asked us many questions concerning the deaf in general. He thought a deaf couple must have deaf offspring, and was surprised to learn how small a percentage of the children of deaf parents were born deaf, or were deaf, for that matter. He said he might come down to Columbus this year. If so we will be glad to see him.

Work in the book-binding has become rather scarce lately, and in consequence all the deaf-mute ladies employed therein, with two exceptions, are compelled to take a vacation for a couple of weeks.

Miss Emma Ek, one of the employees, has gone down to Jefferson to spend her "lay off" with Mr. and Mrs. Hines, while the other ladies are passing their time as best suits them at home.

Mr. R. P. McGregor got out his camera Monday afternoon, and photographed his class in a group. The picture is an excellent one. Superintendent Knot, Principal Patterson and Mr. McGregor being conspicuous figures in the cluster.

During recreation hours, there is lots of kicking going on the boys' side—not on account of any of the rules of the Institution, but against footballs, of which several have been

FANWOOD.

The "Lit." Elects New Officers

BRIEF NOTES.

(From our Fanwood Correspondent.)

The first meeting of the Literary Association took place in the chapel last Saturday evening, October 4th. The business to be transacted was the election of new officers for the ensuing year.

Apropos to the election, notices had been posted up in both the boys' and girls' rooms, that the executive committee had nominated the following ticket: Counselor, Dr. I. L. Peet; President, Mr. E. H. Currier; First Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Coombs; Second Vice-President, Richard R. Tweed; Secretary, Miss Mary Martin; Treasurer, Miss Ida Montgomery; and Messrs. Thomas E. Fox, W. G. Jones, C. W. Van Tassel, C. Q. Mann, to constitute the Board of Directors.

Of course it caused, as in former years, inevitable excitement among the boys. More than once, just as it went by the politician, they gathered together to discuss the situation; we do not know if the girls took as much interest in it, but if they did, we are sure they were not worked up to such a pitch as the boys.

After a few appropriate remarks by the counselor, the election proceeded, and resulted in the election of the entire ticket as given above.

Miss Martha Hamilton, who graduated from the High Class in 1889, with high honors, was married to Mr. Edward M. Wygant, of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y., on the 6th inst. The bride, while a pupil here, was a general favorite with her schoolmates. The groom, Mr. Edward M. Wygant, was also a pupil here for a short time, being obliged to leave on account of the death of a relative. We extend our congratulations and wish them a happy married life.

By the kind invitation of Mr. William H. Rose, two of the officers availed themselves last Saturday afternoon of the pleasant weather, and attended the forty-fifth games of the New York Athletic Club, at their palatial Summer House on Traver's Island, and were well repaid for their trouble as they witnessed a well-contested exhibition of games.

Mr. Frederick W. Baars, valedictorian of the class of '90, was among the visitors on Saturday afternoon. We are glad to be able to state that he has a steady position in a first-class printing-office.

Miss Frankie Hawkins, the Art teacher of the New Jersey Deaf-Mute School, while in the city on business did not forget to visit the Institution.

It will probably be interesting to learn that the fifty-ninth annual Fair of the American Institute, which was opened on October 2d, is more attractive this year than ever. The pupils are looking forward to the day when they are to visit it.

The first business meeting of the "Proteans" was held in the High Class office on Wednesday evening last. Five new members were enrolled. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Secretary Maynard and accepted. Treasurer Turner and Chairman Tweed gave their reports up to date and they were found to be satisfactory. President Coombs appointed Messrs. Stryker and Watson to fill the vacancies in the committee caused by the resignation of Messrs. Baars and Hanson, who graduated last June.

There is talk among the boys of holding a field day next month, on Election Day. We do not yet know if graduates will be allowed to participate; we hope to be able to give information in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

Mr. George Sidney Porter arrived at Little Rock in safety. We are eagerly looking forward for the first issue of the *Optic*.

Owing to the fact that George Hamm last Saturday obtained more chestnuts than all the other boys, Willie Abrams is now trying to improve his invention. He thinks that he will yet come out ahead of Master Hamm before the chestnut season is over.

Among the many visitors on Sunday, we noticed Messrs. Peter Mitchell, Ira Tyler, Morris, Harth, Redmond, and Mr. and Mrs. Kircher.

A. QUAD.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

- October 12—Columbus, O., A.M.
- " 12—Columbus, O., 3 P.M.
- " 13—Findlay, O., 7:30 P.M. Probable.
- " 14—Toledo, O., 10 A.M. Consecration of Rev. E. R. Atwill, D.D., as Bishop of Western Missouri.
- " 19—Pittsburgh, Pa., 10:45 A.M. Holy Communion.
- " 19—Pittsburgh, Pa., 3 P.M. Evening Prayer.
- " 20—Pittsburgh, Pa. Missionary Council.
- " 21—Pittsburgh, Pa. Missionary Council.
- " 26—Chicago, Ill., 10:45 A.M. Holy Communion.
- " 26—Chicago, Ill., 3:30 P.M. Evening Prayer.

Northern N. Y. Institution.

The doors of this institution were opened wide on the 10th inst., and another term thus began. The majority of the pupils returned with considerable promptness, but as in most all schools of the kind there are a number who either do not care to return at once or are obliged to remain at home until a later period. Perhaps, if these tardy ones do not fully realize what they lose by getting back to school days, and perhaps weeks, after its doors have been opened to them, they will yet find out to their lasting regret when it is late to correct the blunder. Such will then find experience a very hard teacher—so hard that if they but had the chance to undo the mischief which either their thoughtlessness wrought, or for which the mistaken kindness or parsimony of others is responsible, they would seize it with every evidence of thankfulness.

A few days before the 10th inst., Prof. Johnson of this institution went south as far as Albany. On the morning of the 9th inst., he started to return, via Delaware and Hudson Canal Railroad. At a large number of stations where stops were made, the professor found one or more mutes, pupils of this school, in waiting. Around the mutes generally were a host of friends and acquaintances who had gathered to "see them off." A rapid clasp of hands, a tear or two from some mother or sister—"all aboard" shouts the conductor, and amid a waving of hats and handkerchiefs the train was off for the next station. The gesticulations of the mutes, their smiling faces and happy greeting of schoolmates from whom they had been separated for months, naturally created somewhat of a commotion among the other passengers, who wondered what "was up." The conductor being sounded, laconically replied, "school, at Malone," and went on punching tickets.

In one of the forward cars on the train was a gentleman accompanied by an elderly lady. The subdued excitement caused by the mutes talking in pantomime and the comments of the passengers caused the lady to glance backward. Turning quickly she said something to the gentleman at her side who was deeply interested in the contents of a newspaper. Instantly he was on his feet, and making his way to the rear car, was soon busily engaged shaking hands and talking with the "silent ones." The gentleman was one of the teachers at the Northern N. Y. Institution returning to his duty at Malone.

Arriving at Plattsburgh, the mutes were obliged to remain over a few hours for the next train. Being hungry, they made a bee line for the nearest restaurant. Hunger satisfied, a look at the town was next in order. Plattsburgh is somewhat larger than Malone, having several fine drives, many elegant private residences, and a number of business houses. It also has within its borders a normal college, which is becoming famous in this part of the State, and also other seats of learning. A few miles away in one direction is "Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks," and in another direction a new summer resort known as the "Bluff Hotel," which last, like the town, commands a fine view of Lake Champlain. This hotel, which was finished last Spring, is said to have cost over \$1,000,000, and to be the finest and most exclusive establishment of the kind in the Adirondack regions. It may be of interest to some people to know, that at the convention in New York last summer, two of our teachers and the supervisors of the girls were offered and declined similar positions in other institutions.

Mr. George L. Reynolds, of this school, when speaking of his somewhat lengthy visit in Brooklyn last summer, says it would be hard to find in any city in the country a better-hearted or a more fun-loving and intelligent lot of mutes than those he met in the City of Churches. Their hospitality to him was without bounds, and he is under the greatest obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Juhning, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkinson, Mr. Frank M. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Tobin, and a host of others, who exerted themselves to make his stay among them as pleasant as possible.

Speaking of Brooklyn recalls pleasant memories of the days now gone, when the Twilight Union flourished and was a social power among the mutes of that enterprising town and its near vicinity. It also brings to mind the Brooklyn Society, its lively debates and excellent lectures, and its many trials and triumphs over difficulties. But, alas! it is now said this society has followed in the wake of numerous other mute organizations, and given up the ghost. If true, the ones who are responsible for its demise, should be taught that it is dangerous to trample on the rights of others. It does not matter in the least, if the excursion, which they managed, was given in aid of a charity. The Brooklyn Society was first in the field, and they had a right to expect that a reasonable time should elapse between their own and the other excursion. But the versatile policy of those who managed the charity excursion, was to throw cold water over that of the Brooklyn Society, and cause its failure, and also very likely the utter destruction of the only society, which has existed in the Empire State for years, which was absolutely self-supporting, self-respecting and independent.

Boz.

MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Probably many of the readers of JOURNAL will be pleased to hear of the Manhattan Literary Association, the oldest deaf-mute organization in the country. We give below part of the proceedings:

The formal opening of the Manhattan Literary Association took place last Thursday evening, October 2d. The first meeting ought to have held on the first Thursday in September, but owing to the fact that the rooms were being kalsomined, hence the delay.

An interesting programme, embracing lectures and debates, will shortly be announced.

The roll call showed twelve members present and seven absent.

After the reading of the minutes business began in real earnest. No dues were collected, nor was there a report of the Treasurer. That member is now on his way from Europe.

Although the chairman on Lectures and Debates was not present, the following question was selected to be debated on Thursday, October 9th:—"Should the Public Museums be opened on Sundays?"

Following the debate, Mr. H. J. Laing will tell of his trip across the Atlantic, by the way, which was several years ago, when he came to this country from Scotland.

Mr. Tilson W. Haight will tell its members what he saw in Boston last spring. Mr. Jacob Alexander, of his school days in Germany, and Mr. Charles Le Clercq will tell a "tale of woe." Other members will also be called upon to entertain the association.

In fact, the Manhattan Literary Association proposes to begin its 26th year of existence with good resolutions. Now it only remains for those at the helm to carry them into execution. It was also moved, seconded and carried, to revise the constitution and by-laws, and Messrs. Theodore Froehlich, Samuel M. Brown and Thomas Godfrey were appointed.

Other important business was gone through, which only members of the Association are interested, therefore the readers of the JOURNAL will excuse us, if we draw the curtain right here from the other proceedings of the meeting.

It was noticed at the meeting that the interest in the Association for the coming year is very favorable. We hope that each succeeding meeting will be more interesting than the last. There is one particular bad habit practised by some of the members, however, which could easily be improved, we refer to the lateness some come to the meetings. This is a very bad practice. It is not only the cause of the delaying of opening the meeting, but also the cause of the lateness of adjournment.

At the next business meeting, which by the way promises to be very interesting, it is expected that every member will be present at exactly eight o'clock.

Mr. Thomas Godfrey will now be able to give the Manhattan Literary Association more of his time than heretofore, as the Brooklyn Society of which he is president, will hold no meetings this year on account of lack of funds, to pay for the rent of their meeting-room and for lecture fees.

It was feared by some that Mr. Samuel Brown was to sever his connection from the Manhattan Literary Association on account of change of residence to some other city, but he is still among us—and we believe will be for some time to come.

Fred. W. Meinken, who last year did business in Cornwall, N. Y., as a block cutter, has come to live in the city again, and was present at the meeting last Thursday.

"It is always the unexpected that happens," but if you belonged to our Association you would no longer think so. You would be sure to expect something to happen. At this meeting something did happen. It was the delivery of an ode by President LeClerc. It was so delightful to see him deliver it, that if ye editor Davidson had been present, he would have stared in wonderment at the superiority of the sign-language, and there and then discarded his belief that pure oralism was superior to the combined system in teaching the deaf.

Lewis Lyons wanted the Manhattan Literary Association to get up a tug-of-war team to defend the title for championship from all comers, but he was promptly told that the Manhattan Literary Association was a literary organization and not a sporting club. Mr. Lyons will hereafter devise something in the literary line, and then try to get the Manhattan Literary Association to adopt it.

We must not conclude this by omitting to criticize Secretary Tilson W. Haight's mode of reading communications. He no doubt does very well, but he could improve a little if he only committed to memory the substances. It would save both himself and the members a great deal of time. His present way is to look at the manuscript and then read a single line. In this way a great deal of time is taken up.

Defending their Club.

So many slanderous things have been circulated against the Ephphatha Club by a certain deaf-mute, necessitating us the members of the said club to inform the public of Boston and vicinity through your paper, of which space we beg to ask, in order to defend the good name of the club, that Henry A. Acheson was expelled from the club of which he was president.

We are not in the habit of exposing

such things, but we are bound by duty to defend its good name, and we trust this letter will end all slanderous talk.

Very respectfully,
JAMES HADLEY, Pres.
D. P. CROCKER, Sec'y.

Notice.

Residents of Newark, N. J., and vicinity, are earnestly invited to Trinity Church, next Sunday, October 12th, at three. The service is to be conducted by Professor Jones of the New York Institution.

PACH'S Convention Groups ARE MOUNTED.

PANEL AND GOLD. - \$1.25
REGULAR WHITE. - \$1.00

Mailed, securely packed, on receipt of price.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION,
N. Y. Institution, Aug. 25.
Principals' Group, "
Fanwood Alumni, "
Buffalo Convention, Aug. 20.
Gallaudet Home Exc'sion, Aug. 27.

BE SURE AND SPECIFY
WHICH ONE YOU WANT.

What They Say of Them.

N. J. SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES,
TRENTON, Sept. 25, 1890.

MY DEAR MR. PACH—Your convention photographs to all orders from this school. Whether by reason of your luck in securing undue "vantage of the sun and wind," or whether it is due to your skill in manipulation, or perhaps to some magical incantation that you know—at any rate, and by whatever means, you have got the best group pictures that I have ever seen.

Very truly yours,
WESTON JENKINS.

1336 NINETEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1890.

ALEX. L. PACH, Esq.,
DEAR SIR—The Convention groups sent to Dr. A. Graham Bell have come to hand, and are pronounced by him "very good." Congratulating you on your success, I remain

Yours very truly,
JOHN HIRTZ.

My note conveys to you congratulation on your good success in taking the photograph. * * * We all agree that it is excellent.

Yours truly,
C. K. W. STRONG.

TREASURY DEPT., WASHINGTON, D. C.

* * * I, myself, consider them the best groups I have ever seen.

S. G. DAVIDSON,
Editor Silent World.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

INST. FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
CAPE SPRING, GA., Sept. 24, 1890.

ALEX. L. PACH, Esq.,
Easton, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR—The photographs taken during the recent convention, came in good order, and it affords me pleasure to say that I think you succeeded admirably. Taken all in all, I don't think I ever saw a better photograph than that of the Principals and Superintendents, and the one of Mathison, Clark and Lyons can't be beaten.

Yours very truly,
W. O. CONNOR,
Principal.

THE ARKANSAS DEAF-MUTE INST.,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 24, 1890.

MR. A. L. PACH,
230 N. Third St., Easton, Penn.

DEAR SIR—The four groups reached me a day or two ago, and I must say I was very much pleased with them. They are the finest photographs of their sort I ever saw, and you are greatly to be congratulated upon turning out such perfect work under such trying circumstances.

Yours truly,
FRANCIS D. CLARKE,
Principal.

Agents wanted at every Institution.

To those who would like all of the groups, we will express the set of five on panels, \$5; on white, \$4.

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DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the public, we publish in this column, 178 ALPHABETICAL ORDER a list of Societies, Clubs and Associations of Deaf-Mutes.

ALL SOULS' WORKING PEOPLE'S CLUB & CLERGY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This club, organized on September 22d, 1890, and reorganized November 28th, 1888, is entirely non-sectarian, and any deaf person over eighteen years of age may join it by agreeing to pay a small sum of money monthly for its support. The purpose of the club is to supplement the instruction received while at school, by a course of lectures and other literary exercises, and the provision of reading matter of a suitable character. In addition, harmless and rational amusements are provided. The club has the use of the guild rooms in All Souls' Church, the corner of Franklin and Green. The officers of the club are: Rev. J. M. Koehler, Ex-officio Chairman; Rev. Jas. H. Cloud, Vice-Chairman; Harry E. Stevens, President; Wm. G. Harrison, First Vice-President; Mrs. W. C. Style, Second Vice-President; J. S. Reider, Secretary and Treasurer, whose address is No. 1508 Summer Street; Mrs. J. S. Reider, Assistant Secretary; Wm. McInney, Assistant Treasurer; and Wm. A. Miles, Sergeant-at-Arms. The club rooms are open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

APOLLO SOCIAL CLUB.

The object of the Apollo Social Club is to advance its members in social, intellectual and physical welfare. The club occupies a whole five-roomed house at 1302 Washington Avenue, Phila., and its members are at liberty to use the house at all hours. Business meetings are held on the first Saturday evening of every month. The officers for 1890-'92 are: President, Wm. Henry Lapsley; Vice-President, Charles Blankenship; Secretary, J. R. Lewis; Assistant Secretary, J. A. Turner; and Treasurer, E. D. Wilson. All communications should be addressed to the secretary at 1302 Washington Avenue, Phila.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes meets every Wednesday evening, at 7:15 o'clock, at Tuttle Hall, 198 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y. The officers of the society are: President, Thomas Godfrey; First Vice-President, Alexander McIlwraith; Second Vice-President, Julius Wellman; Secretary, James S. Orr; Treasurer, Charles T. Thompson; and Sergeant-at-Arms, Peter Adler. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, James S. Orr, 46 Wierfield Street, Brooklyn.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

This association is a branch of the Y. M. C. A. of San Francisco. President, Theodore Grady; Vice-President, Koosuth Selig; Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow; Treasurer, Henry J. McCoy; Librarian, Frank B. Shattuck. Divine services first and third Sundays in each month, alternate at 11 A.M. Regular business meetings, first Thursday in each month. Address all communications to the Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow, 232 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

MUTUAL & CHARITABLE RELIEF SOCIETY OF BOSTON.

The purpose of the Society is principally social improvement, and to help the needy of our class. Meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month, at Alpha Hall, No. 18 Essex Street. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. F. W. Bigelow; Vice-President, Mrs. L. A. Blanchard; Treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Wood; Secretary, Mrs. Rhoda Barnard; Relief Committee: Mrs. Wm. Lynde, Chairman; Mrs. Hattie Wheeler, Miss Pauline Acheson. All communications should be addressed to Mrs. Rhoda Barnard, 25 Decatur Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

The Anderson Society dates its organization from 1879, and has for its object the mutual improvement and social enjoyment of its members and their friends in general. It holds meetings in Anderson Hall, No. 152 West Fifth Street, on Saturday at eight o'clock P.M., excepting the business meeting specified on the fourth Saturday of each month. Ardine Rembert is President; Wilshire Oxy, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Alfred A. Bierlein, Corresponding Secretary. All communications should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Alfred A. Bierlein, 35 Celestial Street, Cincinnati, O.

DEAF-MUTES' UNION LEAGUE OF NEW YORK CITY.

This organization is one formed for the purpose of bringing a closer intercourse, and the former students of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes of the City of New York, and to disseminate such views as will tend to their welfare. It meets twice a month, and the President is Mr. Samuel Frankenstein. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, Joseph Yankauer, 327 East 4th St., New York City.

EASTON ASSOCIATION.

Meets on first Thursday of each month, at Trinity Chapel. Its object is of a diversified character and covers a wide scope. Visitors are cordially welcomed. Alex. L. Pach, President; C. Delory Vice-President; S. K. Price, Treasurer; Edam Will, Secretary. Address, 208 Ferry St., Easton, Pa.

GALLAUDET SOCIETY, OF BOSTON.

The Gallaudet Society for Deaf-Mutes (formerly the "Cambridge Society") holds services in the basement of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Cortes St., Boston, every Sunday, at 10:45 A.M. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's clergymen appear on the first and third Sundays of each month. All are welcome. Literary exercises once a month. Lectures, social gatherings, etc., occasional. The officers for 1890 are: E. W. Friebe, President; A. W. Orcutt, Vice-President; Albert S. Tufts, Secretary; Frank B. Roberts, Treasurer, and Geo. A. Wise, Librarian. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, Cortes St., Boston, care of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

GRANITE STATE MISSION.

The Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission meets every year in different parts of New Hampshire, and elects its officers every other year. The object of the mission is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community in the State. The officers are as follows:—Willie F. White, President, 33 Arlington St., Nashua; Varnum B. Wright, Secretary, Nashua; Willie A. Deering, Treasurer, Pittsfield.

THE MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Manhattan Literary Association meets every Thursday evening at 8 P.M. in the basement of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, West 18th St., near 5th Avenue. Its regular business meetings are held every first Thursday of each month, debates every second, and lectures every third. Its object is to improve the moral, intellectual, and social welfare of its members. Its officers are: Chas. J. LeClerc, President, S. P. Cornellius, Vice-President; J. W. Haight, Secretary; Jacob Alexander, Treasurer; Alex. J. Laing, Sergeant-at-Arms. All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary, 515 West 37th Street, New York City.

PASA-PAS CLUB, OF CHICAGO.

The Pasa-Pas Club is an organization of Chicago Deaf-Mutes effected with the object of dispensing intellectual improvement and moral amusement to its members and their friends. Its motto is, Pasa-Pas—"step by step." The officers are: C. C. Codman; President; Ed. Keaton, Vice-President; J. J. Kleinhans, Secretary and Treasurer. Secretary's address is 833 N. Clark St.

ST. LOUIS DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

The St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club holds its meeting at 919 Olive Street, Room 12, 3d floor, in the Empire Building. Regular business meeting on the second Thursday in each month, for business only. The purposes of the club are principally of a social nature, but the literary advancements of St. Louis ladies and gentlemen will not be neglected. Lectures will be announced by the President from time to time. All are welcomed on such occasions. Strangers in town are cordially invited to drop in at home. Officers: President, William T. Campbell; Vice-President, Louis Jacoby; Secretary, William E. Guss; Treasurer, Henry A. Campbell; Sergeant-at-Arms, William A. Haggner; Trustees, Wm. Stocklick and Marcus H. Kerr. The Secretary's address is No. 1014 N. 18th Street.

THE LOS ANGELES ASSOCIATION.

Services every Sunday, at 3 P.M. at the Guild Room of the St. Paul's Church, Olive Street, Los Angeles. Object: 1. The holding of religious services in the sign-language. 2. The social and intellectual improvement of deaf-mutes. 3. Assisting them to obtain employment at their trade. 4. Visiting and aiding them in sickness. 5. Giving information and advice where needed. Officers: President, Norman V. Lewis; Vice-President, Alex. Houghton; Secretary-Treasurer and Missionary, Thos. Wild.

N. B.—The post-office address of Mr. Thomas Wild is Station R, Los Angeles, Cal., to whom all communications should be addressed.

THE EPHPHATHA CLUB, OF BOSTON.

The Ephphatha Club was organized during the month of October, 1886, for the purpose of promoting the social relations of the deaf-mutes. Any outside deaf-mutes can join the club by applying to the Secretary. Those who live fifteen or more miles from Boston, can be admitted as visitors by applying to the President or any friend who is a member. The officers are as follows: President, R. Docharty; Vice-President, Henry A. Acheson; Treasurer, Henry A. Acheson; Secretary, John J. McNeil; Librarian, D. P. Crocker. Communication to the secretary, 5 Indiana Street.

THE NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

The New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes, named in honor of Thomas H. Gallaudet, is now officered by Oscar Kinsman, of Providence, R. I. President; John T. Keefe, of Belknap Falls, Vt., Vice-President; Geo. C. Sawyer, of Chelsea, Mass., Secretary; Levi A. Lester, of Providence, R. I., Treasurer. State Directors: For Massachusetts, John T. Tillingshast, of New Bedford, Mass.; for New Hampshire, W. E. White, of Bennington, N. H.; for Vermont, W. B. Streeter, of Belknap Falls, Vt.; for Rhode Island, John F. Donnelly, of Woonsocket, R. I. For any information, write to Secretary, 36 Orange St., Chelsea, Mass., with stamp enclosed for reply.

THE BAY STATE CHRISTIAN MISSION.

This Mission is for the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of deaf-mutes in those places where their numbers make it advisable to encourage the formation of Union Societies, for the mutual benefit of all, in their respective localities; to interest all friends of humanity and Christianity in their behalf; to assist, in giving extra services to such local Union Societies, which are in need of more services than they can maintain themselves; to offer an additional or extended help to any independent local society, with their co-operation; to strengthen the ties of Christian and ministerial brotherhood; and to discuss subjects pertaining to sacred ministry. The officers are: E. W. Friebe, President; Wm. Bailey, Treasurer; and A. C. Hargrave and H. P. Chapman, Executive Committee.

THE CHICAGO DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY.

The Chicago Deaf-Mute Society was organized in the month of September, 1878, for the purpose of promoting the moral welfare of the mute community. Meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month at residences of its members. The officers are as follows: Champion L. Buchan, President; Mrs. Edwin D. Bowes, Vice-President; John R. Cotton, Treasurer; Edward Holmes, Secretary. The secretary's address is 381 Centre Street.

GERMAN CHARITY SOCIETY.

Meets at Germania Hall, 46 Avenue A, between 3d & 4th Street, New York City. President, F. W. Silitzky; Vice-President, Jacob Alexander; S. Werner, Recording Secretary, 61 E. 4th St.; H. Eschert, Financial Secretary, and Isidor Schuler, Treasurer.

THE NEW JERSEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Meets every two weeks, Thursday evening, at 8 sharp, in the Rector Street Chapel, in Rector Street near Park Street. The officers of the Association are: President, E. Brede; Vice-President, Wm. Caldicott; Secretary, J. D. Ward; Treasurer, Ella Bourfield; Sergeant-at-Arms, John P. Cotter.

THE TROY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The society holds its meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30 P.M. in the Guild room of St. Paul's Church, cor. 3d and State Streets. Its regular meeting for ladies and gentlemen is every other Saturday evening. The object is the moral improvement of its members by lectures, debates and story telling. The officers of the society are: President, J. L. Connors; Vice-President, H. H. Brown; Secretary, J. S. Kenney; Treasurer, J. C. Ritter, and Sergeant-at-Arms, H. E. Hart. It has also a Bible Class which meets in the Guild room every Sunday at 8 o'clock P.M. under the leadership of its chairman. All the deaf-mutes and strangers in town and its vicinity are invited to drop in at the Bible Class and regular meetings. The Secretary's address is 308 Second Avenue, West Troy, N. Y.

THE KANSAS CITY DEAF-MUTE LITERARY & DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Kansas City Deaf-Mute Literary and Debating Society hold their meetings every Sunday afternoon at 3 P.M. at the Christian Church, corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets. The object of the society is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community. The officers are: E. S. Minor, President; E. B. Sprague, Vice-President; John R. Laughlin, Secretary; Frank Laughlin, Treasurer. All strangers of good behavior are invited to attend. Address communications to Frank Laughlin, 630 Euclid Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESTERN PENNA. PRAYER MEETING OF PITTSBURGH.

The Deaf-Mute Prayer Meeting meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 P.M. in the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sixth Avenue near Wood Street. The deaf-mutes also hold Sabbath meetings in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on 8th street near Duquesne Way St., every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Strangers and deaf-mutes in general are cordially invited. All communications relating to the Young Men's Christian Association should be sent to the Committee, H. H. B. McMaster, No. 58 Pride St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SALEM SOCIETY.

The Salem Society of Deaf-Mutes is an unsectarian society, organized in Sept. 23, 1874, and occupies a whole building of four rooms, No. 2 rear of Mansfield Block. Divine services, every Sunday, and prayer meeting, every Friday evening. The members are at liberty to use it at any time (day or evening) in the week for reading, etc. The officers of the Society for 1888 are Hardy P. Chapman, President; Mrs. Persis S. Bowden, Secretary; Henry A. Chapman, Treasurer; and Samuel Hamilton, and George Strout, Directors.

TOUSLEY SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Tousley Society meets every Sunday at 10:30 A.M., at 70 East Seventh Street. Its object is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community. The officers are Anthony Schroeder, President; De Witt Tousley, Vice-President; Mrs. B. Klage, Treasurer; John F. Riley, Secretary. Business meetings or lectures and story telling, may be held on any week evening by vote. Deaf-mutes strangers of good habits in general are cordially invited to make themselves at home. The Secretary's address is 70 East 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn.

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